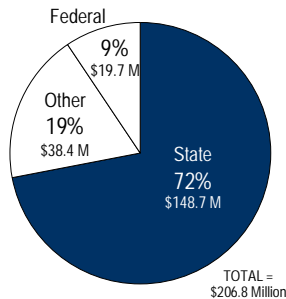


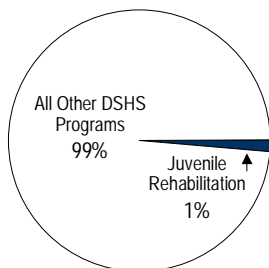
## Funding Sources

2003-05 Biennium



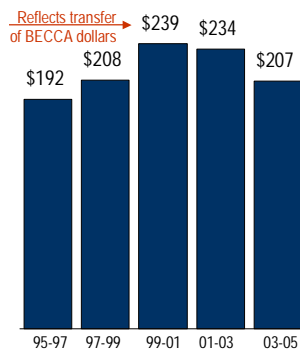
## The Juvenile Rehabilitation Budget

As a Percent of the DSHS Budget  
All Funds



## Funding Trend

Total Dollars to Juvenile Rehabilitation  
(In Millions)



## CONTACTS

PROGRAM FISCAL CONTACT  
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Persons with disabilities or special needs may call the Budget Information Line at 360.902.8255 and request a hard copy.

THE JUVENILE REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION (JRA) protects the public, holds juvenile offenders accountable for their crimes, and reduces criminal behavior through a continuum of preventive, rehabilitative and transition programs in residential and community settings. The 1,244 youth committed to JRA from county juvenile courts in Fiscal Year 2003 represent about three percent of cases referred to local prosecutors by law enforcement. More than 80 percent of youth committed are substance abusers, including 61 percent of JRA youth that are chemically dependent. Approximately 60 percent of the administration's residential population needs mental health services. A typical JRA offender is male, 16 years old, has several prior offenses, and serves an average sentence of 42 weeks.

## 2003-05 BIENNIUM FUNDING

Authorized spending for the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration in 2003-05 is **\$206.8 million** (\$148.7 million GF-S), which supports 1,131 full-time equivalent positions (FTEs) and the program priorities identified below:

### INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES

JRA operates five secure residential facilities: three institutions, one forestry camp, and one basic training camp. These facilities offer basic education, vocational training, health care, offense-specific treatment, and recreational programs. In addition, each site provides offenders with a variety of unique treatment and program alternatives. *\$102.2 million (\$86.2 GF-S, \$16.0 Other)*

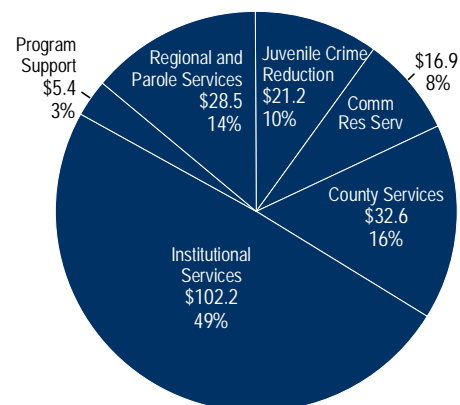
### PAROLE AND DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES

JRA provides supervision and case management of juvenile offenders released from residential programs to parole. Parole counselors work to engage and motivate families to support and contribute to the positive transition of youth back to the community and to provide structure, monitoring and support service to youth and their family. Four levels of parole services are offered: intensive parole, enhanced parole, sex offender parole, and 30-day transition services. Diagnostic services evaluate youth to determine initial security classifications. *\$28.5 million (\$24.7 million GF-S, \$1.2 million GF-F, \$2.6 million Other)*

## 2003-05 Biennial Base Funding

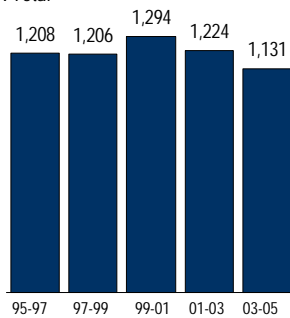
Initial Allotment

Total = \$206.8 Million

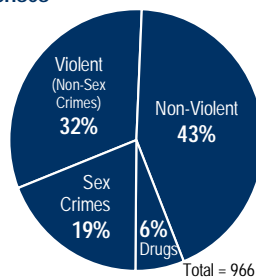


## Budgeted FTEs

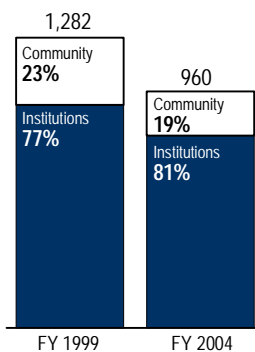
JRA Total



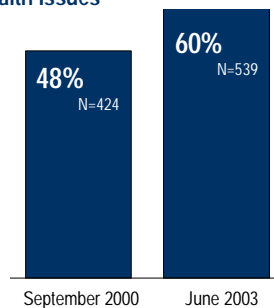
## Offenses



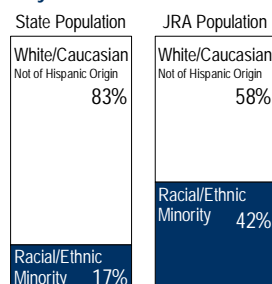
## Institutional and Community Residential Beds



## JRA Residents with Mental Health Issues



## Ethnicity of Offenders



## JUVENILE CRIME REDUCTION

JRA administers and provides pass-through funding for community based state and federal grant programs designed to prevent juvenile violence. JRA provides county pass-through funding associated with ESHB 3900, Juvenile Justice Reform, passed in 1997. Also included are local programs funded by the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant, promoting greater individual accountability within the juvenile justice system. *\$21.2 million (\$2.2 million GF-S, \$5.5 million GF-F, \$13.5 million Other)*

## COUNTY SERVICES

A partnership with local juvenile courts provides a wide range of pre-commitment, confinement, diversion, probation, supervision, individual and family counseling, drug/alcohol assessment and treatment, alternative education, vocational training and psychiatric and psychological services. Counties have flexibility to target funds to address needs that may be specific to their juvenile population, such as ethnicity, urban or rural setting, access to social, educational, or psychology services. *\$32.6 million (\$22.6 million GF-S, \$10.0 million Other)*

## COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

The role of Community Residential facilities is an essential and important element of the JRA residential continuum. These facilities allow youth a step-down transition from secure care to minimum security in a community setting before release to parole. Programs offered provide youth the opportunity to practice new skills and competencies in a less restrictive and growth enhancing environment. *\$16.9 million (\$9.2 million GF-S, \$5.0 million GF-F, \$2.7 million Other)*

## FINANCIAL CHALLENGES

### MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

JRA mental health program needs have increased over the last few years as the population has experienced an increase in mental health acuity and medical fragility for those entering JRA care. In September 2000, the number of youth meeting Mental Health Target Population (MHTP) criteria was 48 percent. By June of 2003, the number had risen to 60 percent. Financial challenges include funding direct services for MHTP youth and also funding training for JRA staff to better meet the needs of MHTP youth using research-based treatment interventions.

### PAROLE AFTERCARE

JRA parole aftercare services sustained significant funding cuts in both the 2001-03 and 2003-05 Biennia. Last biennium cuts resulted in aftercare parole length for lower-risk youth being reduced from 12-16 weeks to 30 days of basic transition services. Cuts in the 2003-05 budget resulted in caseloads of highest risk youth being increased from a caseworker to youth ratio of 12:1 to 20:1. The loss of field tracker positions used for surveillance and support of the highest risk youth and the loss of community transition staff who provide transition coordination for high-risk youth, including Level III sex offenders, has also occurred this biennium due to lack of funding. Financial challenges include limited funding to support research-based interventions that work to reduce recidivism and advance public safety, to monitor youth and quickly respond to parole violations, and to deliver community transition coordination for high-risk youth.